

## THE DAILY HERALD.

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## DEMOCRATIC TICKET

GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 6, 1894.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS:  
JOSEPH L. RAWLINS.

FOR COMMISSIONERS TO LOCATE UNIVERSITY LANDS:

Thomas Griffin, Cache County,  
Israel Evans, Utah County,  
Peter Greaves, Jr., Sanpete County.

The United States have lost Mount St. Elias, but they have got McKinley, Reed and Harrison yet.

A Miss White, of Chicago, recently died in the rooms of a facial beauty operator in that city. She was there to have some freckles removed from her face. They were removed and she also.

The Republicans still "claim everything" notwithstanding the tide has turned so rapidly towards the Democracy. If they can be satisfied with "claims," they will secure ineffable content.

Senator Jones' Ohio campaign delights the true silverites, but rattles the Republicans terribly. There is a sort of silver rattle throughout the country, and it has a pleasant sound to the Democracy and to the entire West.

If calamity howling is to be the keynote of the Republican campaign in 1896, then McKinley ought to get the nomination of his party because he can put more force and tremolo into it than any other man in the party.

A Republican stumper at East Mill Creek regaled his hearers the other night with some wares figures as to the low rates in Germany. He did not seem to know that Germany is a "protection" country, and that he was furnishing good Democratic argument.

Is it tariff laws themselves that affect trade and commerce, or the fact that they may be administered by one party or the other? If tariff laws affect business, then the McKinley law is responsible for the panic for that is the only tariff law that has been in force until about a month ago.

The Republicans are very much worried over Mr. Wilson's speech in London. That was but an echo of the fight of the people for industrial freedom. Of the fight for tariff reform in the United States it might well be said:

"Here once the embattled farmers And fired the shot heard round the world."

Tom Reed says "the country is weary almost unto death of these disputes about tariff." Such being the case, why is it the Republicans will continue to agitate for more tariff legislation? Why is it that ex-President Harrison, Major McKinley and others keep on telling of how prosperous the country was under McKinleyism, (although the reverse is the case), and demanding a return to the Republican system of high tariff for the benefit of monopolies and trusts, when Tom Reed says the country is weary almost unto death of these disputes about tariff?

It was Tom Reed, the great jester from Maine, who first said the southern people had no business sense, but the thing fell so flat that his party did not care to take the saying up. Still there are some Republicans who believe that was a great discovery of Reed's and they are repeating it. Governor Nelson, of Minnesota, says of the people of the South: "They are farmers, raising sugar, tobacco, rice, cotton, corn, and in the old times they used to raise darkeys to assist them; but they don't know anything about the great business and financial operations of the North; they don't know much about the industrial institutions and manufacturing industries of the North; and yet these are the men, with the prodigious consideration from their old institution of slavery, with a training such as this in their cotton and sugar fields; they come up to Washington to legislate for the great United States of America, and they are the leading factor in the Democratic party."

Congressman McCleary, of Minnesota, who, by the way, is one of the most prominent Republicans of that state, discussing the silver question, says: "I have often wondered at the audacity and mendacity that would permit to insult the intelligence of the American farmers, by saying to them that there is some relation between the price of a metal dug from the mountains of our western states and subject for its price to a set of conditions peculiar to itself, and the price of the product of our broad prairies, whose price must be largely governed by conditions peculiar to themselves. The proposition that there is any intimate relation between the value of an ounce of silver and a bushel of wheat, a ton of hay or a pound of butter is so transparently false that I wonder at its utterance by any man of character and intelligence." If Congressman McCleary will take into consideration the money function that all silver that was produced had, prior to its demonetization by his party in 1873, he can soon find out the relation between the fall in the price of silver and the fall in the price of farm products.

## FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES.

Republicanism stands for centralization, broad construction protection and bounties. Centralization is the despotism of the past modified by the atmosphere of the nineteenth century. It distrusts the people, opposes a broad franchise, favors a "strong central government," conducted as far as may be possible by the "rich and well-born," quoting the words of Alexander Hamilton: it opposes full local self-government as weakening.

Broad construction is the enemy of individual and communal rights; it favors the construction of doubtful powers of government in favor of the government, and not in favor of the individual or community, as witness the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the escheat cases, in which six Republican judges concurred in sustaining the arbitrary action of the government without attempting to point out any constitutional authority for the opinion, while the Democratic judges declared that the escheat was wholly void and without constitutional sanction—the Republicans, as became their frame of mind and principles, broadly construing the Constitution in favor of the central power, and the Democrats construing it in favor of individual property rights against the central power.

Protectionism and bounties are wrong in two respects—unconstitutional and economically unsound. Nearly every court from Maine to Texas, Republican and Democratic, has declared bounties to be without constitutional warrant. The Supreme Court of the United States said, in the Topeka case, that a bounty is robbery, though disguised under the form of law and called taxation; tariff duties can only be levied by the general government, and since the power exists in it to levy such taxes for revenue purposes, it is never possible for the courts to say that such or such proportion of any duty is for revenue and therefore lawful, and such other proportion is for protection and is therefore unlawful. That protective taxes are unconstitutional, may be seen to be certain from the decisions in the case of bounties, an analogous case, and from the opinions of such distinguished jurists as Judge Cooley.

Protection is economically unsound, because taxation cannot create wealth; if the American people derive benefit from a tariff, it may be set down as certain that the American people pay the tax.

Democracy stands for human rights, for exact political equality; it is the heir of the civil and political progress of the ages; it is the party of the future, as it is the party of the present; it will certainly bury the Republican party, as it has buried every other party in our history.

It is the party of unselfishness; it leads a Wilson from a coal and iron region to vote for free coal and free iron, upon the belief that one section of the country should not prey upon other sections because it has the power in Congress to enable it to do so. It believes that individuals know better what they want than do local governments; that local governments know better the needs of the community than does the distant and central government; it therefore says preserve to individuals and communities the fullest measure of liberty consistent with the good of the whole.

If there is any principle that may be called fundamental in Republican doctrine, it is that the powers of government may be prostituted to private ends, while the Democracy is founded on the Jeffersonian rule, "Equal and exact justice to all, special privileges to none."

## QUITE A CONTRAST.

We have heard of no Democratic speakers in the North or in the South indulging in personalities or endeavoring in any way but by argument and comparison of principles to sway the public mind. But we have heard of Republican stumpers resorting to all kinds of vituperation and recrimination, some of which they mistake for humor. The old saw that "while every Democrat may not be a horse thief, every horse thief is a Democrat," was repeated by a prominent Salt Lake Republican, who ought to be above such things, at Payson recently, and he appeared to be paralyzed because he did not gain applause. We hope our Democratic friends will not be tempted to retort in kind. The arguments are all on our side. They are more powerful than personalities. The facts also are in our favor. Let them be clearly presented without exaggeration. The record of our candidates is without a flaw. Let what he has done be held up to public admiration and as a reason for his return to Congress.

The contrast between the injuries done to Utah by the Republican party while in power for over thirty years, and the benefits conferred upon Utah during one session of a single Congress by the Democratic party, is so striking that it only needs to be sharply drawn to form an overwhelming reason why Utah should be a Democratic state. There is no need to call hard names or to cast reflections upon the motives of men.

The miserable failure of the Republican legislature and the preference it showed for bounties to bees, canisgras and worms at the expense of schools, colleges and other educational and charitable institutions, are legitimate subjects of public criticism and form an argument that all clear-headed people can appreciate against giving Republicanism the power to control a partisan constitutional convention.

Let the Republican buncombe dealers and political buffoons have a monopoly of the slurs and slops, the rancor and the ridicule, the venom and the vinegar. No one will object to a joke uttered in kindness or a little harmless fun at an opponent's expense. But bitterness should be avoided and misrepresentation shunned, and only when the other side resorts to personal slander will it be necessary to make odious comparisons. If our Republican friends desire to enter into anything of that kind we can assure them that we have no reason to fear it. In any kind of necessary weapons or warfare the Democratic party of Utah will be found fully prepared and equipped.

## WHERE THE ADVANTAGE LIES.

Still we are waiting for some gentleman to explain in what way the proclamation of amnesty issued by President Cleveland carries more strength than that issued by President Harrison; what advantage can be derived from the latter one that was not provided for in the former.

That is from the Salt Lake Tribune. The way that the Cleveland amnesty carries more strength than that issued by Harrison has been very clearly shown in The Herald. All that is

necessary is to place the two documents in contrast and the difference is at once perceptible. There is no advantage to be derived from the latter that is not provided for in the former, but there are several advantages in the former that were not in the latter. We do not know why the Tribune still pretends that the two papers are equal in advantage to persons who were under disabilities from violation of certain acts of Congress, but suppose it is for its common purpose of deceiving people who only read what it says on such questions and never take the trouble to look at the other side.

But if the Tribune really wants some gentleman to explain the matter further, we refer it to the numerous gentlemen of prominence and known ability who could not conscientiously register under the thing called the Harrison amnesty, but who did register as soon as the Cleveland amnesty arrived, and which covered their cases and relieved all who have not violated the law since January 3, 1893.

The Harrison concern was limited to one minor offense and up to a remote time the Cleveland sweeping amnesty covered all offenses connected with and including polygamous marriages up to a comparatively recent date, and extended to persons who had been convicted and were laboring under civil disabilities in consequence. One was exceedingly narrow and almost useless; the other is broad enough to cover the entire possible ground of pardon and its practical application has been demonstrated beyond reasonable question.

## LIMITED FREE TRADE.

Republican organs and orators say reciprocity is a good thing, and refer to our trade with Cuba, Brazil and other South American countries, to prove that it is. Reciprocity, which is nothing but a restricted free trade, is such a good thing, why would not a larger free trade be a good thing? The experiment with reciprocity was not made until four years ago. Before that time the Republican party did not want even a limited free trade with any country. Is it not possible that if the system were extended that the benefits to be derived would also be extended? Who can say that it would not until the experiment is made and the results definitely ascertained?

An important matter that the advocates of reciprocity overlook, and which they never attempted to explain, is that England without any reciprocity treaty with Cuba, Brazil or the other countries with which the United States has had such treaties, does more business with them than this country does. England goes into their markets and buys what she wants and offers in payment the things they want. England is unhampered in the matter while their tariffs hamper their own people. And how will our reciprocity and protectionist friends explain the fact that those same countries with their high tariffs do not become great manufacturing countries? Protective tariffs are for the avowed purpose of encouraging manufactures, yet they have failed to do so in those countries with which this government had these reciprocity treaties.

If England can trade with these countries to advantage, then the United States can. The natural resources of this country far surpass those of England both in extent and variety. There is nothing in this world that is to be obtained that can be obtained by her that cannot be had by us. She gets the raw materials for her manufactures wherever they are to be found, and we could do the same but for our hateful tariff laws. Is English ingenuity greater than American ingenuity? Are English workmen more intelligent, more capable than American workmen? We would not concede it, yet it is claimed that the American workman must be protected or they will fall in the struggle for commercial supremacy. Are Americans to be charged with cowardice, and is it to be said that they dare not meet the men of any nation in any kind of a contest?

The protective legislation of this country, under the false pretense of being for the benefit of the workmen and the laboring classes, has been for the benefit of the monopolists and the trusts. The people have been plundered while being told that they were being protected. To divert attention from this plundering, a limited free trade with some South American countries was established. Why not extend the area of it? It is the trade of itself that is a good thing and the fact that it chances to be with countries to the south of us rather than to the east or north that makes it a good thing.

See campaign offer on page 8.

## RIGHTS OF BUYER AND SELLER.

Up in Minnesota the Republicans are making a pretty active campaign. They are appealing to the people to stand by the principles of protection and to present a bold front to the silver question and not allow themselves to be caught with the arguments of the free silver men. Governor Nelson is the great champion of protection while Congressman J. T. McCleary is the champion of gold and the challenger of silver.

Speaking at Mankato a few days ago, Governor Nelson referred to barley, and said that prior to the enactment of the McKinley law "Canadian barley usurped the American all through the New England and Middle states. The brewers and malsters were in the habit of getting that barley and using it and not dealing with us in the West."

The McKinley bill raised that to 39 cents a bushel, and what was the result? Why, the importation of Canadian barley kept dropping off until a year ago it was less than 1,000,000, and the barley that the malsters and brewers of the Middle and Eastern states were using was produced in the West. In other words, the McKinley bill forced the malsters and brewers of the middle and eastern states to buy Minnesota barley; that is, they were forced to pay tribute to Minnesota because Minnesota is Republican. These malsters and brewers were buyers, but were compelled to buy in a restricted and specified market.

Congressman McCleary in a speech delivered by him at Pipestone a few days prior to the one delivered by Governor Nelson, from which we have just quoted, said: "If a farmer who is equally convenient to two markets finds that he can get for his wheat or his barley, his eggs or his wool, a better price in the one market than in the other, he will, other things being equal, take his product to the market offering

the better price, even though the difference be slight."

But if a buyer is equally convenient to two markets, and can buy cheaper in the one than the other, why should he not have the right to do so? Are a seller's rights more sacred than a buyer's? The farmer will do as Congress-fan McCleary suggests every time, and it is right that he should do it, and to say that he should not do it would be a gross outrage upon him, and those to whom he sold would be able to dictate the price of all his products. To say that he should not sell his products where he could get the most for them would be to rob him. If this is true of the farmer, and it is, it is also true of those who buy. To make the people of the eastern and middle states buy Minnesota barley when they can get it cheaper elsewhere, is to rob them for the benefit of the Minnesota farmer. The buyer has the same right to a free and unrestricted market that the seller has, and to give it to the latter and not the former, is to grant favors to one and deny them to the other. The only true principle on which to act in this matter is that of "Equal Justice to all, special privileges to none."

33 Herals for 25 cents, see page 8.  
BEEF AND IRON TELL THE STORY.

It may be interesting to our farmers to know that the price of beef in England averages 14 cents per pound, wholesale rates.

In the Chicago market the average price of beef dressed and salted is 6 cents per pound. This is 8 cents per pound less than the English price.

The average price of bar iron in England is \$30 per ton; in the United States \$50 per ton. Bar iron is \$20 dearer per ton in this country than abroad.

But the most interesting thing connected with these facts is that both these articles are "protected" by our tariff laws. The farmer is protected by a tax on cattle, so as to put him on an equality with the manufacturer, who is protected by a tax on iron.

Now, the farmer's protection is a sham. His beef is sold at 3 cents less per pound than the English free trade price. The iron-master's protection is a reality. His bar iron is sold at \$20 per ton higher than the English free trade price. Protection enhances the price of the manufacturer's product, but not of the farmer's product.

These articles are typical of all the others. In general we may say that every thing the farmer sells brings less than the English price. The English price, less the freight and the commissions from here to England, shows in every case how much the farmer gets for what he sells. But for every manufactured article the farmer buys, he pays more than the English price. The English price of manufactured goods, plus the freight, plus the commissions, plus the tariff tax, is the amount the farmer pays for the protected manufacturers. Farmers should paste these facts in their hats. The prices are the official figures given in the United States statistical abstract and in Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics. The farmer sells cheap and buys dear. That is the whole of the tariff question. There is nothing more to it. And the significance of this fact as to prices is so plain that he who runs may read.

See campaign offer, northwest corner of page 8.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

When Governor McKinley stood in the magnificent hall that greeted him at the Auditorium yesterday and by implication attributed the distress of the past eight months to the Democratic administration, he insulted the intelligence of the people of this city and set himself down as a "scurvy politician." In 1892, when the labor riots at Homestead occurred, the disaster that has scourged the country, set in, and when the monstrous McKinley law was enacted the foundation for the distress was laid.—Kansas City Times.

A protectionist party may begin with moderation, but it is sure to go to extremes with more or less rapidity. The people are not going that way. They will clearly see the benefits of free trade before the election of 1896 and will demand more instead of less freedom. They will not trust any party which goes into the campaign promising them less freedom than they enjoy under the present law. They will give their support to the party of progress, not to the party of regress.—Chicago Herald.

A strike, therefore, will not be construed by the courts as an illegal act in advance, or named a conspiracy if it keeps before the people the law, the facts and those limitations require that no man shall, directly or indirectly, be coerced into a strike. The law is clear. It is in any way except by his free will; that no person who desires to take the place of another in the business of another, or to interfere with, and, of course, that no striker shall be guilty of any act of violence, or of the seizure of the property of his former employer.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

When Governor McKinley was preaching the glories of protection and Republican rule to Kansas City voters, he seems to have forgotten to explain why it was that hard times in that town began almost simultaneously with the enactment of the celebrated McKinley law. Up to the era of Benjamin Harrison's accession to office Kansas City was a gold mine. Since that unhappy era it has rather resembled a graveyard.—Chicago Times.

The reduction of duties on woolen goods simultaneously with the abolition of duties on wool has introduced a new policy radically different from the old. More than two or four or six months will be required to give the new plan anything like a fair test. It will, of course, be fairly tested during the years that must elapse before the Republican party can get control of legislation. Is it not possible that the predictions of its friends may be verified? Cannot we compete with England in this industry with free wool and with duties admitted to be high enough to protect labor?—Washington Post.

If the anti-trust law, passed at the last session of Congress, applies to anything, it applies to the Sugar trust as at present constituted and operating. And instead of fooling with members of the trust who refuse to answer questions, it would be a good idea to bring the trust itself to account for violating the laws of the land.—Boston Post.

With Li-Hung-Chang suspended and waiting for Russia waiting for a trip strip of Mongolia whereby she can save a thousand miles in length in the building of her Siberian railway, it is not a better sea port than Port Lazareff, the probabilities are that Japan will not give peace until she is quite ready.—N. Y. Herald.

Let no one who is at all able to pay his own taxes depend upon a political committee or political friends to do it for him. Let every citizen look to his own party to purchase his tax receipt simply sell his vote at the rate of twenty-five cents a year, and thus prove that he has no just appreciation of the value of the elective franchise and is not worthy of American citizenship. Look to your tax receipts at once.—Philadelphia Times.

When a leader like Mr. Edmunds defends the McKinley tariff in this way and on this ground, and attacks the reformer, there is no more to be said of the reformer, there is but one conclusion to draw. It is that his party, if it follows its leader, would reverse the course of legislation and go back to the essential principle and policy of McKinleyism. The party that do so, I could not turn back the hands of the clock. But it would do as nearly that as it dared. And we would have the Republican party make the issue in this campaign.—N. Y. Times.

33 Herals for 25 cents, see page 8.

## PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

The Chicago Inter Ocean speaks of the late Professor David Swing as follows: "He was not magnetic but he was compassionate and responsive, was sympathetic, exuding a something that was specific and thoughtful, was more than the flowery, he appealed to more than the conventional and the sense; he charmed the soul, and while shrinking like a diffident child from a casket of jewels, he dropped gems of poetry, philosophy, and religion on audiences made tenderly responsive by his apparent awkwardness and helplessness."

The wedding of Prince Adolphus of Teck with Lady Margaret Grosvenor, the eldest daughter of the Duke of Westminster, has been fixed to take place on November 29.

It does not seem to be generally understood that after Mr. Edward Parker Deacon obtained his divorce his wife assumed her maiden name, and is now known as Mrs. Florence Baldwin. There is no probability of Mr. Deacon ever seeing his wife again, and the reports that she is going to New York for a visit are as unfounded as the story of reconciliation.

Rev. J. A. Zahm, in an article in the American Ecclesiastical Review, locates the Garden of Eden in the land intervening between the cities of the Tigris and Euphrates and Persian Gulf.

At a recent wedding in Mokane, Mo., the groom's name was Abraham Lincoln Strickland and that of the officiating clergyman was Jefferson Davis Greer.

Prof. Robert S. Ball, F. R. S., professor of astronomy at Cambridge university and formerly astronomer royal of Ireland, thinks that all modern scientific research tends to a belief in the possibility of human existence in other worlds than this terrestrial ball of our own.

Probably the oldest bicycle rider in New York state is Mrs. Margaret Plotter, of Schenectady, who is 93 years of age.

Rev. Peter Stanford, the popular pastor of the Wilberforce Memorial church in Birmingham, England, is a negro.

The widow of Stonewall Jackson says that when he was courting her he made it a rule never to read one of her letters on Sunday or send one to her so that it would be likely to be carried through the mails on that day.

William Pole, the great authority on whist, is an expert civil engineer, a skillful organist and a man of large learning in such matters as steam engines, railways, armor plate, drainage and army ordnance. He was born before the battle of Waterloo.

Though Sarah Grand is a queen among the literary lights of London, still, like every other woman, she has her troubles. Mme. Grand is much annoyed by the pink tint of her nose. Nothing she can do will change its rose glow, though she is emphatic in declaring that she never drinks anything stronger than tea.

See campaign offer, northwest corner of page 8.

## Salt Lake Theatre.

Chas. S. Burton, Manager.

Curtain at 8:15 p. m.

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MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.  
October 8, 9 and 10.

Second professional engagement of the successful comedy-drama.

## FRIENDS!

By EDWIN MILTON ROYLE.

Management of Arthur C. Aston, interpreted by the same excellent company.

Prices—\$1, 75c., 50c., 25c. Seats on sale at the box office.

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ROBERT DOWNING.

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Boys, Get yourselves ready. The season opens up Oct. 1st. We are prepared to furnish all kinds of ammunition in any quantity. We have just received:

3 Carloads of Loaded Shells

2 Carloads of Shot,

These goods are the best in the market. We don't handle second.

We have the largest stock of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, etc., in the west. We can furnish anything you want in Sporting Goods.

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By consigning your stock to us you will get good sales, prompt returns. We do the largest sheep commission business in America. See ad above for 1893, 429,338. First six months in 1894, 294,097. Prompt attention paid to correspondence.

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**Entire Furniture Stock**  
Of the late Firm of Sorenson & Nelson Co. must be sold out at once regardless of cost.  
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Have been delighted—almost bewildered by the immense variety of

DRESS GOODS,

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It has been a revelation to them to look upon the

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